WEATHER-UNSETTLED.

WASHINGTON. D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

ONE CENT in Washington and St.

AMERICANS DRIVE ON, TAKE 4,000 CAPTIVES, 20 TOWNS, 30 BIG GUNS

SIBERIAN PLAN AWAITS ACTION OF JAPANESE

Approval Deferred Owing to Doubt of Two Council Members.

LITTLE DELAY LIKELY

Any Action by Japan Will Accord with Views of Wilson.

London, July 18.—The chronicle says there is reason to believe that the entente is approaching an agreement with Washington for armed intervention in Siberia, the Czecho-Slovak success having opened the way for such action.

success having opened the way for such action.

Japan, however, appears to be less enthusiastic. A Tokio dispatch to the Times says the diplomatic advisory council was scheduled to meet Monday to approve the decision already reached by that government for a joint Japanese-American intervention, but that action was postponed because of opposition of two ministers who held that the situation was not sufficiently critical to necessitate intervention by Japan.

Dispatches from Pekin and points in Mongolia show that the Czecho-Slovaks are advancing along the line of the Trans-Siberian, south of Lake

of the Trans-Siberian, south of Lake Balkal. Bolshevik forces are re-perted concentrating near Vechnic Udinsk and it is feared they may blow up the tunnels, blocking the line.

Japs Watch Situation,

Tokyo, July 18.—Developments of the Siberian intervention problem are occupying the attention of the Japanese press. The statement is now made that America has proposed intervention by America and the supplyship Westover is one man those with the consent of the other with the

dependently, but the allies opposed such action. The abrupt change in the American attitude is the sub-ject of much press comment. The Asahi says the cause of this is not clear, unless it was brought about by a desire to play a leading part Asks No Guarantees.

The postponement of action by the reported in the Tokio dispatch to the

London Times, will probably cause little delay in the action of the United States and the allies.

From high diplomatic sources it was made clear here yesterday that Japan will accept the decision which benefits. President Wilson reached last week. It can also be stated authoritatively that Japan will ask no guarantees relative to her future in Siberia, in return for joining the United States in aiding Russia. The Japanese govin aiding Russia. The Japanese gov-ernment has made it very plain to the State Department that if Japan aids in bringing about law and order in Siberia, she will enter upon the project with no other object than that which has led to the decision made

which has led to the decision made by the United States.

For some time Washington has known that the United States had bettled upon the policy to be pursued in Siberia. It is known that through cretary Lansing the decision of this country was transmitted by diplo-partic channels to the Japanese gov-ernment. News that Japan had rati-led the decision was withheld by her representatives in this country pend-ing the action of the Japanese diplo-matic advisory council.

Power of Advisory Council.

Under Japan's present form of administration, final action by the government in questions of great import is not initiated by the emperor until he has consulted with the advisory gouncil. This council consists of the foremost statesmen of the nation. It numbers in its membership the leading the administration and also numbers in its memoeranp the lead-ary of the administration and elso the leaders of the minority political parties of Japan. Under this plan approval of any state policy by the advisory council carries with it the ndvisory council carries with it the approval of every party and faction in Japan and permits the government to proceed without fear of criticism and without danger that the adminisand without danger that the administration will be unseated at the very time when the united support of the nation is necessary to the success of a great undertaking. Frequently the support of what might be termed the "supercouncil" is obtained when great hudgets for expenditures are passed and are awaiting the final decision of the Emperor.

An official who has been in close touch with the part which the Japan-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

MORE LIGHTLESS NIGHTS.

Coal Shortage Next Winter to Make White Ways Dark.

white ways Dark.

It became known yesterday that despite the great efforts being put forth by the American coal miners, the scarcity of coal next winter will force the Fuel Administration to again enforce lightless nights. It is understood that the regulations now being formulated will be even more drastic than those which early the vear coat a hight upon the gay white ways of America's larger cities.

High Lights of Advance By Sammies and French

Three hundred thousand fighting Yanks in battle. Four thousand prisoners and thirty big guns captured Twenty towns taken by combined American and French

Advance of allied troops more than five miles on a thirtyfive-mile front.

Fall of Soissons, most important rail center, captured by the Germans in their May drive, imminent. Absolute aerial supremacy of allies established in brilliant

Berlin war office admits throwing reserve troops into line in an effort to stop the allied advance.

First major offensive by the allies since the Russian debacle of late last year.

HITS HAR DAT

'If People Stand Extortion,

They Deserve to Suffer,"

Says Dickman.

"If the people of this great city le

little bunch of swivel-chair crooks

fix extertionate prices, they de

lutions."
"The government has given us a

The Committee.

Harry L. Watson presided at the meeting last night. J. H. Kesecker

One woman with a 3-story house

for \$35 a piece. She paid \$100 per month rent. In other words, the ex-tra \$180 per month went for light and

Comparative Prices.

n the House.
"Washington has more hogs than

any place in this country. Profiteer is too good a name for them," he

paralleled.
"There is a 20 to 30 per cent in

ngton.

ants refused to pay \$3 per

Tanks play big part in drive.

TORPEDOED: TEN MISSING

U. S. Supply Ship, Eastbound, Sunk; D. C. Man Among Missing.

over was torpedoed and sunk in eath waters on July 11. Eightytwo of the crew were saved and ten

have been reported missing;

Japan with the consent of the other well known in the District. Frank allies. The matter was considered by the Cabinet on July 5.

The Asahi says America apparently was prepared to intervene in-

Worked in Navy Yard.

Hallows was a first-class machinist and had only been in the service three months, though he had been a civilian employe in the Navy Yard for some time.

Hallows was born in Mount Holly, N. J., thirty years ago. He moved, when a child, with his parents to the service there was a successful to the co-operate in all measures advocated by the Central the measures advocated by the Central three passed. "If the people in a great city let it be run by a bunch of crooks who sit in swivel chairs and fix prices for the next day, we deserve what we get."

J. W. Ginder said: "As long as we when a child, with his parents to they will squeeze harder and harder."

Congress Heights, here, and grew and attended the public schools Washington.

He leaves a wife and three children: Frances, 8 years old; Hazel, aged 6, small increase over our salaries and Edward, who is 4. His parents twenty or thirty years ago. Let insist that commodities be sold to The Navy Department report on the

The Navy Department is informed that the U. S. S. Westover was torpedoed and sunk in European waters on July 11. Eighty-two of the crew were saved.

The Missing.

Ten have been reported missing, as follows: Assistant Paymaster Robert Herbert Halstead, U. S. N. R. F.; next of kin, Mrs. Myrta J. Halstead, 227 N. Sycamore street, Lansing, Mich. Ensign Ralph Dillingham Caldwell, U. S. N. R. F.; next of kin, Mrs. Lena S. Caldwell, 20 Runnels

John Cole, mess attendant, third class; father. Louis Jorden Cole, Brentwood, Md.

Bryan Deal, fireman, second class: nother, Mrs. Ollie Leal, London Ind.
James Brown Estes, seaman, sec-

ond class; mother, Mrs. Drucie B. Estes, Hartwell, Ga. Edward Lewis Griffin, fireman, third class; mother, Mrs. Almira F. Griffin, 2002 Ellsworth street, Baltimore, Md.

Harvey Harrison, fireman, second class; mother, Mrs. Dora Harrison, Noblesville, Ind. Frank Willard Hollows, chief machinist's mate; wife, Mrs. Lucille Hol-lows, 34 Fourteenth street southeast, Washington, D. C. Vashington, D. C. Wilfred Joseph Serey, water ten-

der; father, Jack Serey, Winchester avenue, Ashmiand, Ky, Mustin Clyde Wilson, seaman; father, George C. Wilson, 311 East Twelfth street, Muncie, Ind. The Westover was a supply ship of about 5,000 tons, 410 feet long, and 54-foot beam. She was eastbound when torpedoed.

ENGLISH ELECTION IN FALL.

Dissolution of Parliament Likely to

Occur in November.

London, July 18 .- (via British wireless)-There is talk of a general election in England in the autumn. According to the Times November is confidently mentioned as the date of the dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the coun-

There is a 20 to 30 per cent increase on every commodity in Washington." he says.

"Fruits which have to be shipped all the way from here to Kansas are much cheaper there than they are here; in spite of the fact that they have to be shipped 1,500 miles to that State, while they grow within a hundred miles or so from Washington. y. It flas been clear to political ob-It has been clear to political observers for some time that a general election could not be much longer delayed, and the bill now before the House of Lords for the extension of the life of Parliament for the fifth time is universally regarded as the last of the series.

Many of the objections to the holding of a general election in war time have been removed by the provision Lemons, pineapples and such fruit are also much cheaper, although they have to be shipped in refrig-erator cars all that extra distance. "Railroad facilities are the same, all conditions are similar and the only have been removed by the provision in the last reform act by which all the elections in the country are held and completed in one day,

GERMAN FOOD FOR AUSTRIA NOW CUT OFF

Dispatch Says Austria Will Now Be Expected to Sustain Himself.

UNREST STILL GROWS

Mass Meeting of Protesting Workers So Large It Is Split in Two.

London, July 18.—Germany's supply of food to Austria ended on Monday, according to the Stuttgart Neues-Taxblatt, says a Central News dispatch. Bad weather and other difficulties are raid to be the cause. Austria will be expected to support harself hereafter. All her hopes of food aid from Germany are blasted. Food prices in the dual kingdom are now at the highest they have reached during the war. Dispatches indicate that hundreds and thousands of the Austro-Hunsarian lower classes are in imminent danger of starva-PRICE FIXERS of the Austro-Hungarian lower classes are in imminent danger of starva-tion. Only the immensely rich can afferd to pay the extortionate prices asked for even the necessities of life. With the German supply of food for Austria gone, conditions, it is realized in the central empire, will grew unbearable

Conditions Getting Worse, London, July 18.—(By British wire-

among the people of the dual mon-archy is becoming steadily wore. One indication of the state of popular feel-ing is reported in the Arbeiter Zeitung. "At a mass meeting of railway to suffer," said President Dickman of the Central Fedaertion, last night fat a meeting of the delegates of the unions of the city to consider profiteer-ing in Washington.

Delegates from the other unions met with local No. 2, of the Na-tional Federation of Federal Employes in Elks Hall, Tenth and E streets workers on Friday last the attendance was so large that an overflow meet-ing had to be held. Ten deputies weer present (the report is censored here). Deputy Heine warned the government against the militarizing of railway workers. Another deputy the government promises were Resolutions to co-operate in all

engines from starvation. The woman ers' families and asserted that chil-

creasing numbers.

"A resolution was adopted stating that the railway workers rejected responsibility for consequences if the government did not decide to give ef-

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN TO BE \$8,000,000,000

Quick October Drive.

was ageretary. The committee appointed consisted of Miss Catherine Horan of the General Land Office, C. A. Miller and W. I. Swanson, both of the Postoffice Oepartment. The suggestion that the campaign for the next liberty loan, to be launched in October, be made an in-tensive one of only three weeks dura-Yesterday a representative from the National Federation of Federal Employes investigated the rent situation. He said he found numbers of suitable and pleasant rooms—for \$50, \$75 or tensive one of only three weeks dura-tion, was favorably received by the Treasury Department and a few of the district managers from the Fed-eral reserve districts who gathered in Washington yesterday for a consaid she was not making any money renting the two upper floors. There were eight rooms which she rented

Only the preliminary plans and the Only the preliminary plans and the mechanics of raising the new loan were discussed. The actual plan for the loan will not be worked out until the return of Secretary McAdoo, who is expected back the latter part of A member of the federation reported that all janitor service was stopped in her apartment house, because the ten-

At both conferences it was agreed that the good news from the fighting front was the best possible stimulus for the new-loan, and that, if such news continues to come, the loan will be far oversubscribed, even if it is put at \$8,000,000,000, the figure that is practically agreed upon at the present

Comparative Prices. The Navy Yard employes, under their president, W. W. Keeler, have compiled a list of comparative prices from newspapers from other cities. The following is a partial list taken from a chart in possession of W. W. Keeler: Comparative prices in Washington and other cities: Bacon, 50: DR. ACHESON DROWNS Comparative prices in Washington and other cities: Bacon, 50; Des Moines, 27; Tôpeka, 28; tenderloin, 43; Fort Wayne, 27; Cedar Rapids, 28; hamburger, 30; Indianapolis, 20; Topeka, 20; butter, 52; Muskogee, 41; Dayton, 45; potatoes, 65; Topeka, 42; Dayton, 42. "Hogs" is the name for the men in Washington who are looting the city," said William A. Ayres, Representative from Kansas, who has introduced an anti-profiteering bill in the House. IN OLD C. & O. CANAL

Had Been Under Observation After Breakdown Last Year.

Dr. Harry W. Acheson, of 2532 S street northwest, was drowned yesterday in the C. & O. canal. Dr. Acheson had been under observation at the Georgetown University Hospital for some time, having had a complete nervous breakdown last year. Wednesday morning he wandered away from the hospital, and later in the day a boatman on the canal the day a boatman on the canal found his body floating in the water. An inquest will be held today. is too good sald.

Mr. Ayres has made a special study of the food boosting proposition in Washington. He considers the situation monatrous and un-

RINGS BELL FOR VICTORY.

New York City Hall Celebrates

New York City Hall Celebrates
News from France.

New York, July 18.—Even city hall lost its dignity today and enthusiastically celebrated the France-American victory over the Germans.

Borough President Dowling sent the janitor aloft to the new tower with instructions to ring the new bell cvery quarter of a minute. The janitor had no way of judging quarter minutes and kept the hammer swinging.

Many occupants of office buildings telephoned to the mayor's office for enlightenment and were referred to the latest extras. Downtown New York henceforth will know that the peals signalize further victories for the American troops.

"The first objectives seem everywhere to have been attained, and while no accurate count has been made, it is clear that many prisoners have been taken and guns and other war material captured.

"Our official reports also confirm the fact that the American soldiers adalantly, and were still advancing when last heard from."

Approximately 300,000 Americans are understood to be engaged in the operation, both as shock troops and are reserves and supply units.

Up to the time when Pershing last reported, thousands of Germans had been made prisoners, and more than

ALLIES CLOSE TO SOISSONS; STILL SMASHING ON; ENEMY ADIAITS USE OF RESERVES

With the American Army on the Marne, July 18.—Soldiers of France and America are rushing impetuously forward all along the 25-mile front of their smashing surprise offensive between the Aisne and Marne rivers. Berlin admits officially tonight that German reserves have had to be thrown into the battle.

Soissons is under bombardment. The French and Americans are battling forward down the slopes of hills dominating the city. At one point they are but a mile away.

Twenty villages have been captured by the Americans alone. Four thousand prisoners and thirty guns were taken.

Lieut. Roosevelt Safe Behind Lines, Report

Oyster Bay, July 18 .- News that Quentin Roosevelt, son of Col. Roosevelt, has been saved was contained in a cablegram received here tonight from France.

It is assumed time Lieut. Roosevelt was saved behind the German lines. He was forced to land, his companions of the air having reported that from all appearances he had been

Quentin was seen to land safe by one of his colleagues in the Aviation Corps.

The following cablegram was received at the Roosevelt home tonight from Dr. Richard Derby, who married Quentin's

"A companion aviator confident Quentin landed unhurt. I am convalescing here with Eleanor, Archie and Kermit."

YANKS' ADVANCE EXCITES CAPITAL-WILSON MOVED

Plans Laid at Meeting Here for Pershing Sends Baker News of Brilliant Success, with 300,000 U.S. Troops in Irresistible Forward Smash.

The National Capital was wild with excitement last night over the news that American and French troops had won forward for five niles against the Germans.

President Wilson, alone in his study at the White House, received the bulletins of the battle as rapidly as they came in over the press cables. Official reports, always behind the press dispatches, were sent to him likewise, but served merely to confirm the newspaper

When the full import of the advance was established by Pershing nimself the President, with a mighty sigh of relief, rose from his desk and, standing at the south window with hands clasped behind him, gazed long and steadfastly out across the peaceful White House grounds to a spot in the sky where an American aviator was sweeping in mighty curves about the Washington Monument.

a score of field guns captured. It is the first instance of heavy guns taken from the enemy on the west-ern front this year. Tremendous possibilities are fore-U. S. Troops Sweep Onward. The news the President had received and which so powerfull affected him, said that American troops, co-oper-ating with the French, were last night seen by the military experts in Wash-ington-allied as well as American Many believe it marks a complete passing of the initiative from the

sweeping all before them in the great est allied drive launched on the West ern front since the British attack at Cambral in the autumn of 1917. Latest reports to the War Department from Gen. Pershing declared that the counter offensive, having attained all objectives originally laid

tained all objectives originally laid down, was still in progress.
Secretary Baker issued the following statement;
"The War Department has received from Gen. Pershing an official confirmation of the opening of the counter offensive along the lines carried in the newspaper dispatches. American troops are participating, both as complete divisions and as units in association with the French. conviction that the American forces, in yesterday's tremendous operation, have established them-selves henceforth as the pace-makers for all the allied forces alon a certain path to victory.

Objectives Attained.

the effect will be well nigh disas trous. No one in responsible posi trous. No one in responsible posi-tions goes so far as to predict that yesterday's turn of the tide means the beginning of the end. But with victory perched high on the allied colors, officials believe that preten-tious events are in the making to seal the fate of the rulers who would be gods.

The German armies and the Ger-man people, it is believed here, cannot be fooled into the belief that vesterday's events are by way

Germans to the allies. Most of them agree that it will compel a with-drawal of the enemy in the Soissons-

Rheims salient, and a consequent re

Americans Pace-Makers.

The effect upon the German

armies is expected to be enormous Upon the war-weary, disillusione

German nation it is anticipated that

noval of the menace to Paris,

AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS NEARING CHATEAU THIERRY

With the Americans on the Marne, July 18.—The Americans are nearing Chateau Thierry high road. French cavalry already has passed it.

The French have stormed the heights dominating Soissons and have crossed to the north bank of the Aisne west of Soissons.

American units have reached Ploisey and One of the American units captured 1,500

prisoners. Another took 2,000 prisoners. The entire German front between the Aisne

and Marne is in danger of caving in.

The depth of the Franco-American advance exceeded five miles early tonight.

The position of Rheims has been rendered more precarious by new German progress southwest of the Cathedral City. However the Franco-American smash against the German right flank is so powerful and continuous that prompt relief of the hard-pressed allied Rheims front seems inevitable.

MOST COSTLY SURPRISE YET.

The Franco-American smash into the German Soissons-Marne flank today was the biggest and most powerful and costly surprise that has been dealt the Germans at any time in this war.

The customary preliminary bombardment was dispensed with to nsure surprise. Throughout the night American patrols were busy all along this front, making raids. Never have outposts been more loyally and eagerly at watch as those whose function it was to "tip off" the slightest German move across No Man's Land so that barrages and counter raids could prevent the enemy learning of our preparations.

All night long troops were shifted to and fro, and the muffled noise of the preparations for the "big show" keyed the Yankee spirit to even greater battle fever.

Tanks played one of the winning roles in the great attack. A certain number of master mechanics were assigned to each division.

Especially in cutting the enemy's barbed wire belt did the tanks ender quick and telling service.

Enemy Grows Suspicious. Not until two minutes before the numerable prisoners were sleeping in

nfantry attack did the gunfire set in their dugouts when they were cap-By this time the enemy was plainly uspicious. He acled on all his batteries for a barrage, but the allied ounter batteries now awoke and within another minute the artillery

and artillery.

American units, sandwiched with
the French at the northern end of the
attack just south of the Aisne, kept
pace with the crack French divisions

be judged from the fact that in tured.

Foch's offensive is similar to the counter-attack on the Marne in 1914. The allied generalissimo struck at a moment when the enemy was ex-hausted by his effort.

within another minute the artillery leaped suddenly into action and stifled the Krupps.

French and American storm troops advanced low yards every minute under a creeping barrage. When the rain ceased, low-flying airplanes took a hand in the battle, doing minfold resvice both to the attacking infantry and artillery.

American units, sandwiched with

Shoot Down Balle French and American aviators

attack just south of the Alsne, kept pace with the crack French divisions in reaching the successive objectives.

French Marines There.

As soon as the forefield positions had been stormed, insuring that field gun and machine gun nests were no longer a menace, the super French marines swept into action. Lancers and dragoons outstripped the tanks and caught up with the French and British armored automobiles, armed with machine guns and one-opunders and thrusting deeply into the enemy lines.

French and American aviators shot down the German sausage balloon, down the German sausage balloon

How complete was the surprise may | CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO